

## M'ADOO REPLIES TO CURRENCY BILL FOES

Gives Figures to Dispute Criticism of Rediscunt Provisions of Measure.

### SHORT TERM PAPER VOLUME

So Large, Secretary Declares, as to Make Facilities Offered by Bill of "Incalculable Benefit."

Washington, Oct. 3.—Answering criticism of the currency bill to the effect that the volume of short term commercial paper held by the national banks was so small as to render the rediscunt provisions of the measure of little value, Secretary McAdoo announced to-night that on August 9 last the national banks held \$2,438,651,157 of paper maturing in ninety days or less.

"The volume of short-term paper constantly held by the banks of the country," said Secretary McAdoo, "is so great as to make the facilities offered by the Glass bill of incalculable benefit to the business interests of the country."

In order to secure accurate information on the subject, the Secretary explained, the Controller in the August 9 call required all national banks to report the amount of paper maturing in ninety days or less, and that with a maturity of more than ninety days. The Secretary's statement continues:

"A few of the banks failed to classify the maturities, but the omission affected only about 2½ per cent of the total. The reports to the Controller show that on August 9, 1918, \$2,438,651,157 of loans and discounts, of this sum there was a total of \$2,428,066,157 maturing in ninety days or less and a total of \$2,504,361,440 maturing in more than ninety days. In short, 88 per cent of the paper held by the national banks showed a maturity in ninety days or less, and 42 per cent in more than ninety days."

### Holdings in Reserve Cities.

"The central reserve city banks held in round numbers \$1,375,000,000 of paper, of which \$128,000,000 showed a maturity of ninety days or less and \$256,000,000 a maturity of more than ninety days."

"Reserve cities other than central reserve cities, held a total of \$1,572,000,000 of paper, of which \$583,000,000 showed a maturity of ninety days or less and \$989,000,000 a maturity of more than ninety days."

"Outside of central reserve and reserve cities there are 6,786 country banks. On August 9 last these banks held \$3,073,000,000 of paper, of which \$1,735,000,000 showed a maturity of ninety days or less and \$1,338,000,000 a maturity of more than ninety days."

"The Glass bill provides that notes and bills issued for commercial purposes, etc., and having maturity of not more than ninety days may be discounted by any member bank with the federal reserve bank, and also that the federal reserve bank may issue to the reserve banks federal reserve currency against paper of this character."

"The claim which the opponents of the bill have been insistently making, that the volume of eligible paper held by the national banks of the country was so small as to render these provisions of the bill of little value, would thus seem to be disproved."

"An attempt to determine the exact attitude of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee on the administration currency bill will be made to-morrow. Senators Owen, Pomeroy, Shafroth and Hollis, supporters of the administration bill, the committee, want to get a definite idea from their colleagues as to what are the chief obstacles to a final agreement and to place a limit on the hearings which threaten to run for weeks."

### REPORT ON LOBBY IN DECEMBER.

Washington, Oct. 3.—Representative Garrett, chairman of the House lobby investigating committee, announced to-day that his committee would not report its findings to the House before next December.

## ONLY "SASSY" SOCIALISTS FARE BADLY IN SEATTLE

Judge Humphries's Belligerent Mood Suddenly Changes to One of Docility.

Seattle, Oct. 3.—Judge John E. Humphries of the Superior Court, who began the day in belligerent mood, with his docket full of contempt of court cases against socialists, adjourned court late to-day, after dispensing pardons and remissions to all comers.

Until the middle of the afternoon Judge Humphries continued to hear the cases of the fifty-five signers of the "defiance," making frequent addresses to the crowd. In the morning the penalties imposed were severe. In the afternoon mild.

After the "defiant" persons had been disposed of the case of Dr. Titus, charged with violating an anti-street speaking injunction, was called. The judge delivered a long address and then discharged Dr. Titus, to the latter's intense astonishment.

When Millard Price came forward the judge greeted him with a smile, saying: "Another friend of mine."

Price answered a few questions and was discharged.

Kate Sadler, a street speaker, was brought from the county jail, where she had been confined for interrupting the court proceedings yesterday. Interrogated by Judge Humphries, she said she had not assailed him in her speeches, but, on the contrary, had praised him as an object lesson of the need of recall of judges. The judge said he would reduce her \$100 fine to \$10.

"I'll not pay it," she shouted.

"Don't get sassy," said the judge, adding: "The fine is remitted, anyhow."

The judge then inquired about Mrs. Spencer, a woman with four children, and remitted the fine against her. The prosecutor objected, saying:

"She is very defiant, your honor."

At the close of court to-night the principals of the Socialist contempt cases were free, and more than a score of persons were in jail in default of payment of fines varying from \$5 to \$100 for "talking back to the court." Three of the latter had been sentenced to six months each in prison.

Five women are in jail for non-payment of \$100 fines. They are Mrs. L. P. Reed, a stylishly dressed young woman, who resented a remark made by the prosecutor about her good clothing and pleasing appearance; Mrs. Katherine Stetson, who likened the court to Pontius Pilate; Mrs. Millard Price, who said she was from Missouri; Mrs. Annie Anderson and Mrs. Mary Jarvis.

### INTERBOROUGH SUIT ENDS

Vanderbilt and Iselin Testify—Briefs Asked for Oct. 24.

Hearings in the trial of the \$2,000,000 suit brought by the Continental Securities Company against the Interborough Rapid Transit Company ended yesterday, and Justice Van Sicken, of the Supreme Court, reserved decision, giving counsel until October 24 to hand in briefs.

Among the witnesses examined yesterday were Cornelius Vanderbilt, William A. Reed and Adrian Iselin. All testified they had been large stockholders at the time August Belmont & Co. received 15,000 shares of Interborough stock for backing the building and operating companies. All were satisfied with the payment. Iselin's company had been the original holder of the stock on which the Continental company is now suing.

Mr. Vanderbilt said he had taken an active part in the construction of the subway, and had drawn the plan of the loop at the City Hall, which saved the contractors a large amount of money.

### WILL SWIM IN MANACLES

Elionsky to Try to Reach Coney Island from Battery.

Commodore Henry Elionsky, of the American Life Saving Society, who holds an endurance record of 15 hours 20 minutes in the water, will to-morrow morning attempt to swim from the Battery to Coney Island with his hands and feet manacled.

Elionsky accomplished a similar feat for a distance of five miles in the Thames River, New London, Conn., last year. The giant swimmer has made two unsuccessful efforts to reach the Hook, on one occasion being only 200 yards from the coveted point. Elionsky expects to leave the Barge Office to-morrow morning at 11:30 o'clock.

## MACFARLAND, OUT OF PRISON, WEDS "BUNNY"

Bride Is Woman for Love of Whom He Was Charged with Murdering Wife at Newark.

### SAVED BY HER TESTIMONY

Pleaded Guilty, However, to Counterfeiting While in Cell and Was Sentenced to 18 Months at Atlanta.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., Oct. 3.—Allison MacFarland, recently acquitted of the charge of wife murder, and Florence Bromley, who figured in the "Bunny" letters, were married here on Wednesday by William C. Edwards, a justice of the peace.

MacFarland gave his age as thirty-seven; his occupation, salesman; residence, New York, and said that he had been once married and that his wife was dead. Miss Bromley's age was given as twenty-seven.

The couple drove up to the justice's office in an automobile, and were accompanied by a man and woman giving the names of Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth G. Mowatt.

How Allison M. MacFarland, who married Florence Bromley in Niagara Falls, happened to be at liberty puzzled the authorities here yesterday. MacFarland was sentenced on November 13, 1912, less than eleven months ago, to serve eighteen months in the federal prison at Atlanta for counterfeiting.

The endearing letters sent to MacFarland by the Bromley girl, in which she was called "Bunny," nearly sent him to the electric chair. These letters, more than one hundred in number, were found among his possessions after his wife died of drinking poison, and furnished detectives with what they charged was a motive for MacFarland's wanting to do away with his wife. Mrs. MacFarland was a frequent sufferer from insomnia and took opiates. The poison which killed her was in a bottle placed in a closet where she usually kept the opiates.

MacFarland went to trial in Newark, N. J., was convicted and sentenced to die. A higher court ordered a new trial. At the second trial Miss Bromley testified in his defense, admitted authorship of the letters and sustained his contention that he merely wanted to divorce his wife, not to kill her.

When MacFarland was acquitted he went direct to the City Hall in Newark in quest of a marriage license to wed Miss Bromley. It was refused by the clerk. Then MacFarland came to New York and was arrested as a counterfeiter. He explained that he had passed away the tedious hours in his cell making impressions of coins with a view to manufacturing trinkets. He pleaded guilty, however, and Miss Bromley denounced him, saying that she was through with him forever.

MacFarland learned while he was in prison that an uncle had died in England and bequeathed him about \$50,000.

### FIRE AT PLYMOUTH CHURCH

Sunday School Rooms Ablaze—\$15,000 Damage Done.

A fire which broke out in the Sunday school rooms of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, a few minutes before 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon caused damage which amounted to \$15,000. The fire was put out before it reached the church auditorium, which was cut off from the Sunday school rooms by a thick brick wall.

The Sunday school rooms were a part of a two-story and basement extension of the main structure. It was put up in the 40's, along with the main building. Beside its ordinary use on Sundays, the auditorium, on the ground floor, was used for meetings and church socials on week days.

The fire started in the library on the second floor, burned away half of the roof and destroyed most of the furnishings. The water poured on the blaze by the firemen destroyed the rest of the furnishings in the rooms, soaked down into the basement and badly damaged the chapel organ, several oil paintings and some relics.

The loss felt most keenly by members of Plymouth Church was the Cavalier stained glass window. This was one of the series of memorial windows installed in the church two years ago.

The fire was first seen by a workman on the Henry Ward Beecher memorial next door. Deputy Fire Chief Lally took charge of the firemen, and police reserves were called from the Fulton street and Adams street police stations. Deputy Commissioner Dillon directed their efforts in restraining the big crowd which gathered when the news spread that Plymouth Church was ablaze. C. F. Halsey, the sexton, and T. W. Fowler, the janitor, with a number of volunteers, entered the Sunday school rooms and carried out many of the pictures and the relics of Henry Ward Beecher, which were stored there.

The Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, pastor of the church, arrived within a few minutes, and gave what assistance he could.

William Walsh, of Engine Company 205, slipped from a beam and fell into the cellar of the memorial building. His spine was injured. The origin of the fire was a mystery. It was believed that one of the workmen dropped a lighted match or a cigarette.

### FOR SAFETY AT SEA

U. S. Delegates to International Conference Named.

Washington, Oct. 3.—President Wilson appointed to-day the following delegates to represent the United States at the International Conference on Safety at Sea, growing out of the Titanic disaster, to be held at London on November 12, 1918: Representative J. W. Alexander, of Missouri, chairman of the Committee on Merchant Marine; Senators Fletcher, of Florida, and Burton, of Ohio; H. T. Chamberlain, of New York, Commissioner of Navigation; Captain Commandant E. P. Berthoff, of New Jersey, revenue cutter service; Rear Admiral Washington L. Capps, U. S. N.; Captain George F. Cooper, hydrographer of the navy; Captain W. H. G. Bullard, superintendent naval radio service; Homer L. Ferguson, of North Carolina, general manager Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company; Albert Gilbert Smith, of New York, vice-president of the New York and Cuba Steamship Company; Andrew Furuseth, of California, head of the Seamen's Union; and George Uhler, supervising inspector general of the steamboat inspection service.

## WOMEN FIGHT AT COURT OVER TOE KISSING BEE

Marchese Said Salute Would Cure Injury, and Mrs. Johnston Gave It, Asserts Mrs. Weeks.

### LIAR, REPLIES HER FRIEND

Story of Travels Abroad Leads to Blows, After Hearing of Dual Divorce Suit in White Plains.

There was a lively set-to in the corridor of the White Plains Court House yesterday afternoon, at the close of the day's hearing of the divorce trial of Harriet L. Johnston against Harold D. Johnston, before Supreme Court Justice Arthur S. Tompkins. Mrs. Johnston attacked her sister-in-law, Mrs. Evelyn Weeks, who testified that while with her in Switzerland in 1911 Mrs. Johnston had kissed the foot of Marchese Ludovico Roccasecca, an Italian nobleman.

Mrs. Weeks, who had been on the stand most of the afternoon, glared at Mrs. Johnston, who was passing out of the building. Mrs. Johnston returned the look and remarked:

"You told a lie. A deliberate lie."

"I am not a liar," replied Mrs. Weeks, flushing angrily. "I told the truth."

Witnesses said that Mrs. Johnston then struck her sister-in-law on the chest and on the right cheek, when Miss Alice Johnston jumped to her sister's assistance.

"Don't you dare strike my sister," she cried. "Don't you dare."

Johnston interfered at this stage of the mix-up. Turning to Mrs. Johnston, he said: "Grace, don't make a show of yourself in front of all these people."

Without further words Mrs. Johnston on the arm of her father left the building and the other followed.

Mrs. Johnston in her suit named as co-defendant her stepmother, Mrs. Anna J. Richardson. Her father, Milton T. Richardson, a wealthy property owner of Ridgewood, N. J., testified against his wife and in favor of his daughter.

Mrs. Weeks, called as a witness in the counter-divorce suit of Mr. Johnston, swore that in 1911 she visited Vevey, Switzerland, with Mrs. Johnston, and that Mrs. Johnston introduced her to the Marchese Roccasecca and Principe Di Piemonte, known also as Messer d'Alatna, and as the Duke d'Alatna.

All were stopping at the same hotel, according to Mrs. Weeks, and they were together much of the time. Walks with the two noblemen were frequent, she said, and on many occasions there were tele-a-tele in the summer houses.

At St. Croix, Mrs. Weeks said, the Marchese was injured while boating. His right foot was hurt and he was taken to his hotel. She said that Mrs. Johnston massaged his injured foot while she and the duke were present.

"If you would kiss my foot I am sure it would get well," the Marchese said to Mrs. Johnston, according to Mrs. Weeks.

"Did Mrs. Johnston do this?" Mrs. Weeks was asked.

"Yes; she kissed the foot of the nobleman while he was lying in bed."

"What then?" asked Justice Tompkins. "The Marchese wanted the duke and myself to kiss his foot also, but I refused. The Marchese became quite angry and I left the room. I returned later on, however, and said I was sorry for my display of temper, but I was not asked again to kiss his foot. When I returned to the room Mrs. Johnston was standing behind the door smoking a cigarette."

In kindergarten, Mrs. Weeks swore, she saw Mrs. Johnston sitting in the lap of the Marchese.

Mrs. Weeks said she and Mrs. Johnston were travelling together in Europe, but had had a difference about money matters and parted. Asked if she had ever seen Johnston, her brother, kiss Mrs. Richardson, she replied:

"Yes, many times."

The next hearing, it was announced, would be at New York, but no date was set.

### LAMAR BEGINS HIS FIGHT

"Wolf of Wall Street" Seeks to Avoid Extradition.

Washington, Oct. 3.—David Lamar, "The Wolf of Wall Street," under indictment in New York on charges of impersonating Representative A. M. Palmer, of Pennsylvania, the story of which was told by him before the Senate lobby committee as a son of a "gold brick" Wall Street, took his first step to-day to oppose extradition.

"The Wolf" and his surety appeared before the United States Commissioner, Anson S. Taylor, to surrender himself under the bond of \$3,000 to be in New York on Tuesday. Before he could begin habeas corpus proceedings it was necessary for him to be in custody or under arrest.

A long brief was filed by attorneys for Lamar, the argument being that Lamar had been in custody since he was arrested in spite of the fact that he had furnished bonds. Commissioner Taylor announced that he would make a ruling to-morrow morning.

Lamar's attorneys intend to carry the case to the United States Supreme Court if necessary. They attack not only the unwillingness of Commissioner Taylor to permit the surrender of their client but contend that the two indictments returned in New York are defective and not based on a statute setting forth that a member of Congress is an "officer of the United States."

The commission finds that the firm is complying with the requirements of the specifications under which the contract was awarded and that the acting Commissioner was justified in sustaining the representative of that firm in refusing to permit an unauthorized investigation on the island on July 30.

The commission recommends, among other things, that the consuls of foreign countries be invited to inspect the food served to immigrants and to submit to the Commissioner of Immigration any suggestions they may wish to make, and that races be segregated as far as possible in the dining room.

## LIED ABOUT OELRICHS, GIRL SAYS; NOT STABBED

Lucille Singleton Confesses to Misstatements in Regard to Young Millionaire.

### HURTS FROM WIND SHIELD

Tells of Auto Ride and Wine Drinking, but Asserts Companion Was "Perfect Gentleman While with Me."

At the direction of District Attorney Whitman, James O'Malley, one of his assistants, will move in the Harlem police court this morning for the dismissal of the charge of felonious assault against Hermann Oelrichs, which was based on the story of Lucille Singleton that he stabbed her Tuesday night while she was riding with him in his automobile.

This action was decided upon yesterday afternoon, when the woman admitted there was absolutely no truth in her story of having been stabbed. She told Mr. O'Malley that her injuries were caused entirely by broken glass from the wind shield when the car ran into a tree.

She said she did not know why she concocted the stabbing tale unless it was that she had been drinking wine.

All suggestion that the girl was led to change her story through financial or other influence brought to bear by Mr. Oelrichs, was denied by Oelrichs's counsel, Charles H. Strong.

Mr. Strong admitted that the sudden change of front on Miss Singleton's part was open to discussion, and then went on to explain the precautions he had taken to allay any misconception of the matter.

"At my request," Mr. Strong said, "Mr. O'Malley, who was assigned to the case, went to see Miss Singleton. We did not want to wait for the case to go through the ordinary court proceedings before it was investigated, because we knew that her story of the stabbing would not stand up."

"Miss Singleton's conflicting statements to the doctor and detectives and to Mr. Taylor, of my office, convinced us of that. And I want to say in this connection also that there never has been any offer from our side of a settlement in any form from myself, Mr. Taylor or any representative of my office, or from Mr. Oelrichs, any member of his family or any representative of the family."

"When I took up the case I said to his family that, in view of Mr. Oelrichs's great wealth, they must remember that not one penny must be given to the girl, even in settlement of a possible civil action for her injuries, as such action might be misunderstood."

### Expects Oelrichs to Pay.

"To-day's outcome of the case is just what I expected, only it came sooner than I thought it would. There has been absolutely no settlement yet. But, no matter what Miss Singleton has said or done, as I see it, Mr. Oelrichs's legal obligations in making reparation for the physical injuries she suffered have not changed. I have not spoken to him about it, but I shall be greatly surprised if he does not offer to make proper payment for her doctor's bills and injuries."

Mr. Strong said that although he believed Oelrichs had ground for action against the girl for libel, and that there was also ground for action for attempted extortion, his client would be willing to let the matter drop. When Mr. Oelrichs was told over the telephone by Mr. Strong of the girl's change of story, he said:

"I am glad to hear it, but am not surprised. I knew it would come out that way, but I did not expect her to tell the truth so soon."

Mr. O'Malley, the Assistant District Attorney, who obtained the confession from Miss Singleton, said yesterday that at first she stuck to her original story, saying that Oelrichs reached over and stabbed her with his right hand while he steered the car with his left. She felt a pain in her left side, she said, and when she looked down saw that her waist was covered with blood.

When he felt the pain before the car hit the tree she tried to fall, but he held her in the affirmative.

"Are you positive it was before?" Mr. O'Malley asked her.

Then she threw up her hands and fell back on the pillow of her bed. He told her to take time and collect herself.

"I can't go on this way," she sobbed. "I have got to tell the truth. He didn't stab me. I don't know why I said he did."

Dictates a Statement.

She then dictated the following statement:

"I, Lucille Blackburn Singleton, desire to state in the presence of Assistant District Attorney James O'Malley the true facts in regard to the injuries sustained by me on the evening of September 30, 1917, while riding with Hermann Oelrichs in his automobile. Mr. Oelrichs did not stab me, and I was not stabbed by anyone. My injuries were caused by broken glass from the windshield of the car."

"Mr. Oelrichs had been drinking, and I had been drinking, and when we came down 126th street to Broadway he lost control of the car. We must have been going about thirty-five miles an hour when we turned into Broadway. When I saw the car swing I grabbed the steering wheel, and just then the collision occurred. The next thing I remember I looked down, saw that I was all blood and fell."

"Mr. Oelrichs jumped out of the car just as soon as the car struck. I do not know where he went. I was not thrown out of the car, but I do remember some one picking me up, putting me in an automobile and taking me to the hospital. I am not sure whether there was a third person in the car at the time."

"I don't know why I said at the hospital I was stabbed. It was not because I wanted money. I did not know Mr. Oelrichs, who, I thought, was Mr. Creighton, had money. I am very sorry for what I have done, and am willing to suffer for it if I have to. Mr. Oelrichs was a perfect gentleman while with me, and if he hadn't been drinking I do not think the accident would have happened. Mr. Oelrichs was not trying to keep me in the car when the collision occurred, because he knew I was going to keep my engagement at Times Square."

Detective Trayer Absolved.

Oelrichs is not the only man to be aided by Miss Singleton's changed story. The other man is Detective Trayer, who was suspended on a charge of making a false statement, because he reported that she said she was hurt by glass and not that she said she was stabbed. It was said at Headquarters last night that the case against Trayer probably would be dropped.

Although Miss Singleton's statement clears Oelrichs of the stabbing charge it

was said officially at Columbia University yesterday that the affair would be carefully investigated. It was also said that Oelrichs probably would be permitted to go on with his studies.

At Miss Singleton's home, No. 66 West 115th street, last night, it was said that by reason of the exciting events of the day it was necessary to give the young woman quieting drugs, but that otherwise she was resting easily. Her friends at the house would not admit that she was a chorus girl and had appeared in the "Follies of 1907."

## SHERIFF OF ROSEBUD TRAPS HIS MAN HERE

### Continued from first page.

Just behind him, said: "You know me, don't you?" "Well, I guess I do," was the prisoner's reply.

How far others in this city may be implicated in the plot to rob the Montana Life Insurance Company of the \$8,000 could not be learned from the company's attorneys in this city yesterday. It is certain that Hughes has been in the hands of friends here, and it was said yesterday that he was to have sailed on Saturday on a cattle ship for South Africa.

Hughes's friends were much upset at the turn in his affairs, for they believed that after his identification by a fellow Montanan that he would have been permitted to go free, as he had at the other hearings. Hughes protests his innocence of the charge of burning the body with a view to having it declared as his own.

BRILL MEN HONOR FIRM'S HEAD.

The superintendents, department managers and buyers of the five Brill stores last night gave "Sam" Brill, senior member of the firm of Brill Brothers, a dinner at Shanley's in honor of his return from a five months' trip abroad. Frank T. Wallace, superintendent of the 4th street store, made an address of welcome. In

replying, Mr. Brill attributed the success of the Brill business largely to the support and co-operation of the employees.

### OLYMPIC LEFTOVERS HERE

Glad After All Liner Did Not Go Into Queenstown.

The White Star liner Adriatic brought to port yesterday former Senator William A. Clark, of Montana; Justice Daniel F. Cohan, and a dozen other passengers who had been left at Queenstown when the Olympic was unable to come into the harbor and pick up her westbound passengers from Ireland.

Senator Clark said he was disappointed at first when he found he could not be taken aboard, as practically all his baggage was on the Olympic.

Justice Cohan said that every one realized that Captain Haddock had done a wise thing in not attempting to force the Olympic into the harbor under such bad weather conditions. Every one took the matter philosophically, he said, and was satisfied with the kindly treatment offered them by the White Star Line. Many of the hold-over travellers received rebates yesterday on the tickets they had bought for the Olympic.

### HIGH CLASS SCHOOL ANNOUNCEMENTS

NEW YORK—Manhattan.

FOUNDED 1906

### The Brown School of Tutoring

FREDERIC L. BROWN, B. S., Head Master

THE RIGHT SYSTEM OF EDUCATION

Boarding and Day School. Separate Buildings. Exceptional success in preparing students for colleges, schools and business. In June 90% of the college and Regents examinations taken were passed. Positively only one pupil at a time with a gentle examination taken were passed. Positively only one pupil at a time with a gentle examination taken were passed. Positively only one pupil at a time with a gentle examination taken were passed.

241 WEST 117TH STREET.

"A School with an Atmosphere of Work."

Phone Columbus 8891.

COLUMBIA

GRAMMAR SCHOOL

220 to 228 East 16th St., New York

FRIENDS' SEMINARY

110-118 Schermerhorn St., B'klyn, N.Y.

Kindergarten and Preparatory Schools

FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

Individual instruction. Regular course includes LANGUAGE, MUSIC, ART, MANUAL TRAINING, Large playgrounds. NON-SECTARIAN.